

Amendments to the Claims

1. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising:

AH
a first substrate and a second substrate;

a light emitting layer formed on an outer surface of the first substrate;

a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of the first substrate;

a common electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate,
wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Original) The LCD of claim 1, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

AZ
4. (Original) The LCD of claim 3, wherein the organic material is any one of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthelate (PEN), or polyethyleneterephthalate (PET).

5. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display (LCD) comprising:

a first substrate and a second substrate;

an organic light emitting element formed by interposing a first insulating layer on an outer surface of the first substrate;

a second insulating layer and a protective layer formed over an entire surface of the organic light emitting element;

a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of the first substrate;

A2
end
a common electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer formed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

6. (Original) The LCD of claim 5, wherein the organic light emitting element comprises a first electrode, an organic light emitting layer, and a second electrode.

7. (Canceled)

8. (Original) The LCD of claim 5, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

9. (Original) The LCD of claim 5, further comprising color filter layers between the second substrate and the common electrode.

A3
10. (Original) The LCD of claim 8, wherein the organic material is any one of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthelate (PEN), or polyethyleneterephthalate (PET).

11. (Currently Amended) A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a light emitting layer on an outer surface of a first substrate;

forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and a pixel electrode on a surface of the first substrate; and

forming a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein forming the light emitting layer comprises:
forming a first insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate;

forming an organic light emitting element on the first insulating layer; and

forming a second insulating layer on the organic light emitting element.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein forming the organic light emitting element comprises:

forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;

forming a hole transport layer, an organic light emitting layer, and an electron transport layer on the first electrode in order; and

forming a second electrode on the electron transport layer.

14. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

15. (Original) The method of claim 11, further comprising forming black matrices, color filter layers, and a common electrode on a surface of the second substrate.

16. (Currently Amended) A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of a first substrate;

forming a light emitting layer on an outer surface of the first substrate; and

forming a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

17. (Original) The method of claim 16, further comprising forming black matrices, color filter layers, and a common electrode on a surface of the second substrate.

18. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein forming the light emitting layer comprises:
forming a first insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate;

forming an organic light emitting element on the first insulating layer; and

forming a second insulating layer on the organic light emitting element.

A3
encl
19. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein forming the organic light emitting element comprises:

forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;

forming a hole transport layer, an organic light emitting layer, and an electron transport layer on the first electrode in order; and

forming a second electrode on the electron transport layer.

20 – 21. (Canceled)

22. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

A4
a first substrate having a surface and an outer surface and a light emitting structure fabricated on the outer surface thereof;

a second substrate confronting and spaced apart from the surface of the first substrate;
and

a liquid crystal material interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate,
wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

23. (Original) The LCD of claim 22, wherein the light emitting structure is a light emitting diode.

24. (Original) The LCD of claim 22, wherein the light emitting structure comprises:

a first insulating layer disposed on the outer surface of the first substrate;

a first electrode disposed on the first insulating layer;

an organic film layer disposed on the first electrode; and

a second electrode disposed on the organic film layer.

25. (Original) The LCD of claim 24, wherein the organic film layer comprises:

a hole transport layer;

an organic light emitting layer; and

an electron transport layer.

26. (Original) The LCD of claim 24, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any one of Alq3 (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) or polyalkylthiophene.

27. (Original) The LCD of claim 24, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

28. (Original) The LCD of claim 22, further comprising thin film transistors disposed on the surface of the first substrate.

29. (Original) The LCD of claim 22, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

30. (Currently Amended) A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a light emitting structure on an outer surface of a first substrate;

bonding the first substrate to a second substrate such that a surface of the first substrate is spaced apart from and confronts the second substrate; and

disposing a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

31. (Original) The method of claim 30, wherein forming the light emitting structure comprises fabricating a light emitting diode.

Ad 32. (Original) The method of claim 30, wherein the forming the light emitting structure comprises:

forming a first insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate;

forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;

forming an organic film layer on the first electrode; and

forming a second electrode on the organic film layer.

33. (Original) The method of claim 32, wherein forming the organic film layer comprises:

forming a hole transport layer;

forming an organic light emitting layer; and

forming an electron transport layer.

34. (Original) The method of claim 32, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any one of Alq3 (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) or polyalkylthiophene.

35. (Original) The method of claim 32, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

36. (Original) The method of claim 30, further comprising forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on the surface of the first substrate.

37. (Original) The method of claim 30, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are comprised of an organic material.

-- 38. (New) A liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising:

a first substrate and a second substrate;

Ad
12
a light emitting structure formed on an outer surface of the first substrate, the light emitting structure including:

a first electrode over the outer surface of the first substrate,

an organic layer on the first electrode,

a second electrode on the organic layer,

a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of the first substrate;

a common electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and the second substrate,

wherein the first substrate is in direct contact with the light emitting structure.

39. (New) The LCD device of claim 38, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate perform an additional function of polarization.

40. (New) The LCD device of claim 38, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

41. (New) The LCD device of claim 40, wherein the organic material is any one of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthalate (PEN), and polyethyleneterephthalate (PET).

42. (New) The LCD device of claim 38, wherein the light emitting structure further includes an insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate.

43. (New) The LCD device of claim 42, wherein the light emitting structure further includes a protective layer on the second electrode.

44. (New) A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a light emitting structure on an outer surface of a first substrate, wherein forming the light emitting structure includes:

forming a first electrode over the outer surface of the first substrate,

forming an organic layer on the first electrode,

forming a second electrode on the organic layer,

forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and a pixel electrode on a surface of the first substrate; and

providing a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein forming the light emitting structure comprises fabricating a light emitting diode.

46. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein forming the organic layer comprises:

forming a hole transport layer;

forming an organic light emitting layer; and

forming an electron transport layer.

47. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any one of Alq3 (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) and polyalkylthiophene.

48. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

49. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the first substrate is a polarizer comprised of an organic material.

50. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein forming the light emitting structure further includes forming an insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate.

51. (New) The method of claim 51, wherein forming the light emitting structure further includes forming a protective layer disposed on the second electrode. --

Ad
end